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## The First All-American

It is essential at the outset of any  
discussion of what is now developing  
into the first considerable American  
operation of the war to recognize clearly  
its purpose and its limitations. The at-  
tack of Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient  
seeks to do three things: First, to  
continue the strain upon the Germans  
by attacking in a new sector as the activity  
in the Hindenburg region slows down  
for the moment, thus retaining the gen-  
eral offensive by compelling the Germans  
to conform to Allied strategy. Second,  
to abolish a locally awkward wedge in  
the Lorraine front. Third, to prepare  
the way for later operation directed at  
the Briey iron district from the French  
line around Verdun.

Taking up these three purposes in  
order, it is well to recognize at once that  
all operations on the Western front are  
details in Foch's main scheme, in his  
fundamental purpose, which is to break  
the armies of Germany. He has seized  
the initiative and rained blow after blow  
on Ludendorff's armies. Shaken, but  
still intact, they have reached strong  
positions where they hope to stand and  
against which Foch's attacks might beat  
in vain.

Thereupon Foch has shifted his activity  
from Flanders and Champagne, from  
the centre to the right flank. We may  
suspect that the Germans have weak-  
ened this front to reinforce their beaten  
divisions further west, but in any event  
it has always been reasonably clear that  
when Foch arrived at the Hindenburg  
line he would manoeuvre on the flanks,  
rather than repeat the bloody episodes of  
the Somme, the Aisne and Flanders.

Since 1916 the St. Mihiel salient has  
been a quiet sector. The Germans had  
a valuable bridgehead, but their position  
was too circumscribed to permit  
them to advance out of it. The French  
on their part lacked the men to attempt  
an offensive which could have only local  
benefits, for the great German fortress  
of Metz behind the salient abolished any  
idea of material advance in this region  
—as it does still.

Looking now to the third possible ob-  
jective, the reaching of the Briey iron  
district, from which Germany derives a  
large share of her iron used in war  
manufactures, it is plain that no ad-  
vance could be undertaken from Verdun  
toward Briey while the Germans held  
the St. Mihiel salient on the flank of  
such an advance. Once the St. Mihiel  
salient is pinched out, such an offensive  
is not only possible but probable. An  
advance of a dozen miles from the Ver-  
dun front would bring Briey within  
range of French heavy artillery, and  
probably prohibit further exploitation  
by the Germans of these mines.

Judging by such reports as have come,  
Pershing's main attack was from the  
eastern side on a twelve-mile front from  
Xivray to the edge of the Bois-le-Prêtre,  
and the capture of Thiaucourt, if this  
town can be held, insures the extinction  
of the whole salient.

It is well to recognize the limitations of  
this offensive. It is a purely local  
operation, with rigidly limited objec-  
tives. Its relation to the western and  
main field of operations is subordinate.  
It is a manoeuvre intended to compel the  
German to weaken his front in Artois  
and Flanders, to confuse and further  
disorganize his plans and consume his  
reserves, to keep him busy and prevent  
any effort on his part to regain the of-  
fensive.

But it is not an operation aimed at  
Metz, which is the strongest single po-  
sition in the world. It is not a thrust  
toward the Rhine. Any such thrust will  
be made from the east side of the Moselle  
south of Nancy—and it is not a major  
offensive at all; it is only one more of  
Foch's many blows.

Having said this, it is equally neces-  
sary to say that the first reports indicate  
that our new army has done admirably,  
made an advance which is worthy of  
French veterans—an advance which if it  
can be held will greatly change the whole  
aspect of the Western front, remove the  
single wedge the Germans have been able  
in four years to drive in the French dike  
on the old frontier, and will greatly

facilitate later operations either toward  
Briey or into Alsace-Lorraine between  
Strassburg and Metz, since it will greatly  
strengthen the northern flank of such  
an offensive.

## General Pershing

To-day is General Pershing's fifty-  
eighth birthday. It falls happily for  
him. It finds him engaged in the great-  
est adventure a soldier could ask for.  
The opportunity has come to him to lead  
the first real American offensive of the  
war—to prove on the battlefield his qual-  
ity as the commander of the largest army  
which has ever fought under the Ameri-  
can flag.

American divisions served under  
French generals in Foch's brilliant of-  
fensive against the Marne salient last  
July. They showed that they were equal  
to the French veterans in co-operation  
with whom they smashed Ludendorff's  
right flank. Now they are fighting on  
their own score under an American chief.

The ability of our high command to  
direct a large operation is having its  
initial test. It is a moment of exulta-  
tion. Also one of pardonable anxiety.  
Other armies have learned war on modern  
battlefields at a high cost and after  
many severe trials. Shall the flower of  
our manhood fare better and learn their  
lesson more cheaply and quickly?

This is General Pershing's hour of re-  
sponsibility and destiny. For more than  
a year he has been preparing for the  
role which has fallen to him. Now he  
faces the great test which every true  
leader of men welcomes.

He has begun well. So far the off-  
ensive has been strikingly successful. Our  
hearts and hopes are with him. May his  
present anniversary be the red letter day  
of his career!

## 100 Per Cent Loyalty

American troops in France have been  
instructed to shoot on the spot any one  
who in the course of a battle urges or ad-  
vises them to surrender. Germans wear-  
ing American uniforms have been caught  
trying to stampede our men by running  
through the ranks and saying that fur-  
ther resistance is useless. But the rule  
applies to all who try to stop others from  
fighting.

What is a wise policy on the battlefield  
is a wise policy at home. At a meeting  
Wednesday night to ratify the notorious  
and indicted Scott Nearing as a candi-  
date for Congress the Socialist party of  
this city applauded Alderman Becker-  
man's statements that—

"The Socialist party believes that the  
war should be brought to an end and  
through negotiations, with Italy, Russia,  
the United States, Germany, France and  
Austria taking part."

"The Socialist party doesn't pretend to  
be 100 per cent loyal, but we will put our  
ideas up to the people, and if they elect  
us it won't matter whether we are 100 per  
cent loyal or not."

This amounts to inciting surrender  
from the rear. It is no more tolerable  
than inciting it at the front. In France  
those who undermine morale are shot.  
Should those who undermine it at home  
not be arrested and interned? One hun-  
dred per cent loyalty is as necessary here  
as it is on the fighting line.

## An Un-American Strike

Five thousand striking union machin-  
ists at Bridgeport have refused to obey  
the order of President Johnston of the  
International Association of Machinists,  
calling upon the men to return to work  
within forty-eight hours under pain of  
suspension, and have voted unanimously  
to continue the strike. We all know,  
and the 5,000 members of the Bridge-  
port union know, the general condition  
of the country as to the dire shortage of  
labor.

They know that there is a threatened  
famine in coal and that it is already  
great enough seriously to embarrass the  
government in its endeavors to obtain  
sufficient steel for ships and to keep all  
the munition plants and other absolutely  
essential industries running. They know  
that in consequence of this shortage of  
steel the ship programme is seriously  
behind. They know that our whole war  
programme waits upon ships. They know  
that every regiment sent abroad makes  
more acute the demand for tonnage; and  
that the only way the government can  
carry out its splendid programme to send  
3,000,000 or more men abroad by next  
spring and maintain them there is to  
speed up production, not only of ships,  
but of every essential, to the limit.

Yet what is the position of the Bridge-  
port union? Its members defy the pres-  
ident of their union; they refuse to abide  
by the decision of the War Labor Board,  
made up equally of representatives of  
labor and industry, and they refuse to  
call off the strike unless President Wil-  
son himself will turn aside from the  
multitude of demands upon his time and  
attention personally to settle their little  
local squabbles. Observe the resolutions  
they adopt. Retorting to their own  
president, they say:

"You, above all, Mr. Johnston, should  
realize by this time that the Bridgeport  
machinists know how imperatively neces-  
sary it is to present a united front to the  
manufacturers, who hope to destroy not  
only the machinists' union, but every or-  
ganized labor body in Bridgeport."

The union not only refuses to end its  
strike, but the "business agent" of the  
union declares that a strike call will be  
sent to workers in six other cities "if a  
satisfactory settlement is not made."  
And already it is stated that some 1,400  
skilled workers have left Bridgeport  
since the strike began. All this in the  
face of President Johnston's telegram  
to the head of the Bridgeport union de-  
claring that while the War Labor Board's  
decision in their case was unsatisfactory  
"the integrity and honor of the associa-  
tion were at stake, and that for patriotic  
reasons, if for no other, the men should  
go back to work," and then make an

appeal if they failed to obtain a satis-  
factory solution of their problems.

What would happen if all the skilled  
machinists of the country, all the loco-  
motive and stationary engineers, and,  
to make it clear, all the union workers  
of all the states of the Union, should  
take such a stand as this Bridgeport  
union, and in this hour of the nation's  
supreme need think only of presenting  
"a united front to the manufacturers"?  
Consider their language: "A united  
front," not to the enemy our armies are  
fighting in France; not to the maraud-  
ing Hun, not to the violators of Belgium,  
not to the assailants of civil liberty  
throughout the world, but "a united  
front" to the manufacturers of Bridge-  
port!

There is a power, we think, which  
will very speedily bring the Bridgeport  
strikers to their senses. That is the power  
of public opinion. This is war time, and  
this nation is in no temper to trifle with  
an enemy in its rear.

## A By-product of War

"Religious tolerance is one of the by-  
products of war," says John R. Mott,  
who has been selected by seven war re-  
lief organizations to direct the \$170-  
000,000 drive for funds in November.  
How could it be otherwise when the  
army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National  
Catholic War Council and Knights of  
Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, War  
Camp Community Service, American  
Library Association and Salvation Army  
all work shoulder to shoulder for the  
benefit of our soldiers and sailors? Cath-  
olic and Hebrew, Protestant and non-  
church members are nudging elbows in  
the trenches and the cantonments. So  
are the war relief works of all faiths  
and creeds, and they are learning to  
know each other, to respect each other,  
to work together as men and women  
without jealousy, without friction.

Hence their motto in the next drive,  
"All for one, and one for all," will result  
in more perfect team work, more driving  
energy toward their patriotic object—to  
make the National Army and navy the  
best cared for and the most contented in  
the world.

## The Railway Contract Controversy

The last meeting of the committee of  
the National Association of Owners of  
Railroad Securities left the question of  
adopting the railway contract proposed  
by the government in a nebulous con-  
dition. It adopted the report of a sub-  
committee declaring that "the final offer  
of the railroad administration is un-  
satisfactory and unacceptable in certain  
vital and fundamental particulars." At  
the same time, "in order that there may  
be no possible disturbance of the plans  
of the government," it approved of the  
acceptance of the contract by those rail-  
roads not vitally concerned in the dif-  
ferences between the government and the  
owners. Finally, it proposes to take  
up these latter questions with the Di-  
rector General for adjudication, with  
the declaration, however, that if this  
final decision should be adverse to the  
security holders, the transfer be deemed  
ended.

This means, we suppose, that the asso-  
ciation will approve the contract as it  
stands, unless on further consideration  
Mr. McAdoo shall agree to some mod-  
ifications. Probably no contract could  
be written which would win wide ap-  
proval alike from the railway owners  
and that large public which is more or  
less antagonistic to a private ownership  
of the roads or to the actual conduct  
of the railways as they were. It has  
been the obvious policy of the govern-  
ment to deal liberally with the roads.  
That the government's proposals were  
generally regarded as liberal is evi-  
dent from an appreciable, if none too  
considerable, rise in the market price of  
securities following the announcement.

The association of railway presidents  
known as the Railway Executives Ad-  
visory Committee has approved the  
contract as probably the best obtainable,  
and advised its acceptance on the ground  
of "enlightened self-interest and the  
dictates of patriotism." Every railroad  
accepting the contract with the govern-  
ment has the assurance that it can pay  
the interest upon all of its bonds and  
mortgages and all its rentals; and where-  
ever in the past dividends have been  
fully and completely earned they will be  
continued during Federal control.

These are war times, and it is evi-  
dent that we cannot expect sacrifices  
from labor and from the manufacturers  
whose prices are in many instances  
fixed and from the heavily assessed tax-  
payer and at the same time agree to  
the last letter of the demands of the  
railway securities owners. They, too,  
must share the war's burdens.

On August 20 we printed a copy of a  
letter to the War Industries Board at  
Washington, from Robert Grimshaw,  
suggesting a novel method of folding  
letters in order to obviate the use of  
envelopes. As a foot note to the letter  
we called attention to the time lost in  
delivery, the letter having been post-  
marked Washington Bridge Station, New  
York, N. Y., at 12 noon, reaching the  
Tribune office at 7 p. m. We now learn  
that Mr. Grimshaw complained to the  
postoffice about the delay. An investi-  
gation followed, bringing to light the  
fact, unknown to the editorial writer,  
that the delay was in our own establish-  
ment and not at the postoffice.

## War Names in the News

Canal du Nord..... Canal-du-Nor.  
Craonne..... Kra-unn.  
St. Mihiel..... San-mee-yel.  
Nancy..... Nan-see.  
Soissons..... Swish-son.  
Revelon..... Re-vee-yon.  
Vendelles..... Von-dell.  
Prosen..... Pron.  
Marquion..... Mar-kee-on.

## Page

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Sept. 1.—We formed a semi-  
circle about the ambassador, who,  
with his back to the open fire, his long  
legs crossed, a half-smoked cigar in the  
corner of his mouth, rested in an easy chair.  
America was neutral. Allied tonnage was  
being sunk at a furious rate. Haig was  
slogging away in a desperate effort to gain  
the crest of Passchendaele Ridge. The Brit-  
ish could not understand why America re-  
mained aloof.

Some one asked about Washington's at-  
titude toward the British "black list."

"Well, gentlemen, of course the State De-  
partment will undoubtedly issue a statement  
on that matter soon. Do you know, boys, I  
would like to get a real piece of pumpkin pie.  
Do you know, I haven't been able to get my  
cook to make a real pumpkin pie. We had  
something called a pumpkin pie the other  
day. What do you think it was? Just a  
piece of pie crust floating around in a sea  
pumpkin—an English pumpkin tart."

And so Walter Hines Page, American Am-  
bassador to the Court of St. James's, en-  
tertained a group of American newsgatherers  
for three-quarters of an hour. Every  
Wednesday we met him at the embassy,  
always hopeful, always entertained. Mr.  
Page told many stories. He told them to  
Viscount Grey, Mr. Balfour, Lord Robert  
Cecil, Lloyd George and perhaps the King.

Some statesmen and politicians have noth-  
ing to say and say a great deal. Others have  
something to say and are as silent as the  
Sphinx. Mr. Page had something to say and  
never said it, but made American corre-  
spondents feel that nothing would have  
pleased him more than to tell them just  
what they wanted to know.

There was a strong friendship between  
Mr. Balfour and Mr. Page. The British  
Foreign Minister and the American Am-  
bassador are alike in appearance, dress and  
speech.

We were in the war and there was a large  
gathering of Americans at the Fourth of  
July dinner at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Bal-  
four and Mr. Page were the chief speak-  
ers. The ambassador, who, by the way,  
invariably prepared his speeches and always  
held his manuscript in his hand, was trou-  
bled with a hoarse throat and frequently  
stopped to take a sip of water. Mrs. Page,  
who sat next Mr. Balfour, could not hide  
her anxiety. Toward her husband she dis-  
played a motherly concern, and her fears  
that his voice would fail him were plain to  
see. Finally the ambassador finished with  
a peroration that voiced the sentiments Mr.  
Wilson expressed in his speech before Con-  
gress at the time war was declared. Every  
diner jumped to his feet, cheering wildly  
and waving flags and napkins.

Came Mr. Balfour. The polished, distin-  
guished British aristocrat, with his exqui-  
site choice of words, his clear, limpid voice,  
his easy gestures, was a striking contrast  
to the American. I have forgotten Mr. Bal-  
four's toast, but what will remain in the  
mind of every one who heard him was the  
warm tribute he paid to the American Am-  
bassador—a public acknowledgment of his  
high personal regard for Mr. Page. It was  
no conventional felicitations, but the hearty  
congratulation of one friend to another.

Mr. Balfour had been to America. He  
was tanned, dusty; his coat collar askew, a  
soft hat on his head, an I-had-a-good-time-  
but-I'm-glad-to-be-home smile on his face.  
His sister had brought his collie dog to the  
station. There were various soldiers and  
secretaries around to welcome the man re-  
sponsible for the foreign policy of the  
world's greatest empire. Suddenly his eye  
caught a figure standing outside the family  
circle and Mr. Balfour hurried over and  
grasped Mr. Page's hand. With his other  
hand on the shoulder of the American Am-  
bassador he told him how much he had en-  
joyed his trip and how anxious he was to  
have a long talk with him.

Mr. Page has a deep affection for England  
and the English. He enjoyed traveling  
about the country; he liked to stroll through  
the country lanes and quaint villages; he  
took keen pleasure in playing golf. The  
English have a real affection for him. A  
robust but not aggressive American, Mr.  
Page won friends everywhere.

## Mr. du Pont's Denial

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: My attention has just been called  
to a statement which appeared in an article  
published in your paper on Friday, August  
23, and which purports to quote me as stat-  
ing that at the end of the war we will do  
business with Germany as before. I am  
asking you, therefore, to publish a refutation  
of this statement, as no such words were  
used by me, nor did I make any utterance  
which could have been so construed. The  
remark that I made, which I assume  
was the basis of this distortion, was that  
it was my opinion that the United States  
would not sanction any international boy-  
cott against Germany as one of the terms  
of peace. There was no statement to the  
effect that we would be doing business with  
Germany, nor anything to that effect.

All intelligent people are well aware of  
the fact that Germany in the college of  
nations is an outlaw and that generations  
must pass before her crimes against hu-  
manity can be forgotten. It will not be the  
"Made in Germany" brand which will in-  
terfere with purchases in the future, but one  
they will call for and insist on receiving,  
viz., "Not made in Germany."

ALFRED I. DU PONT.  
Wilmington, Del., Sept. 3, 1918.

## A Middle-Aged Draftee to His Lady

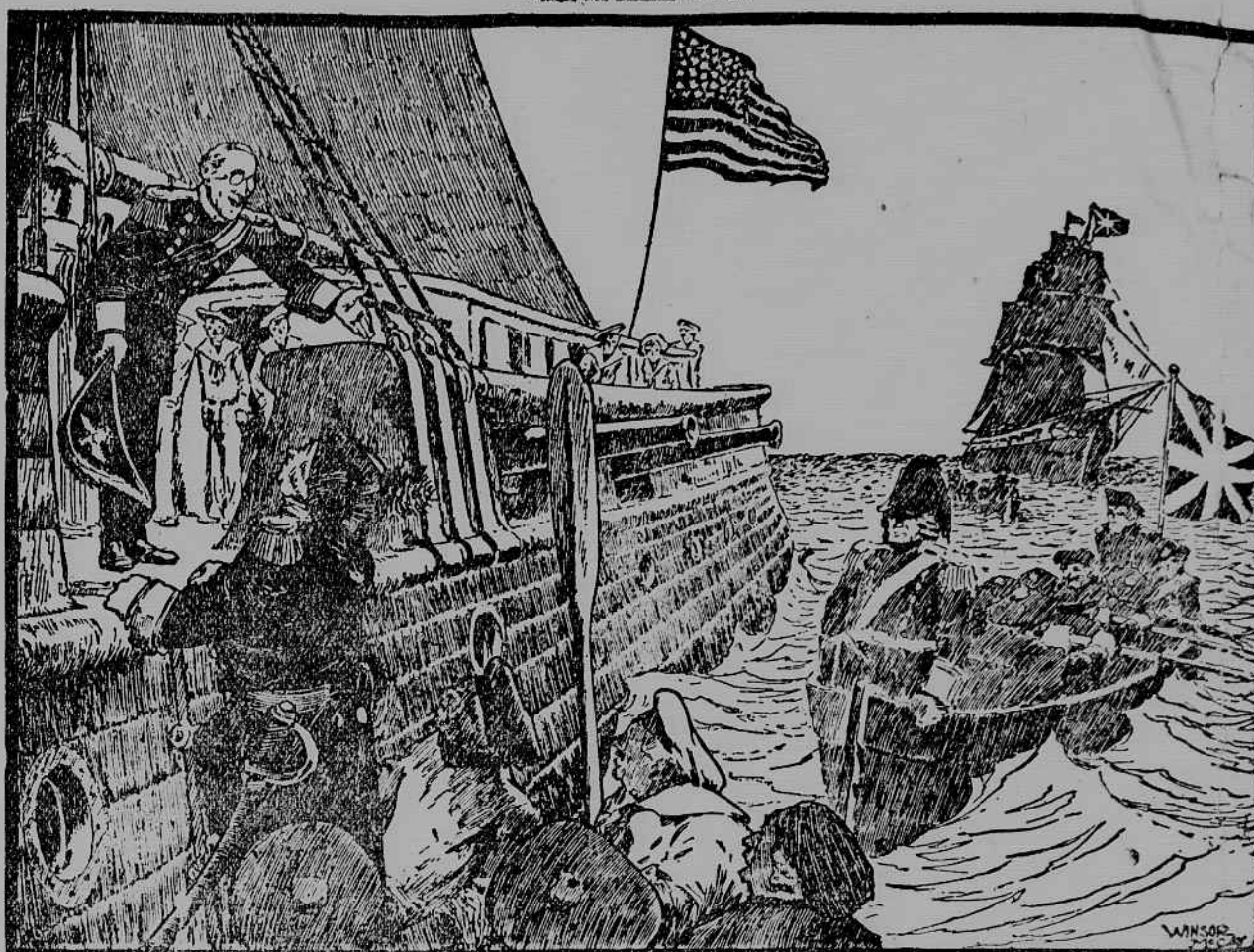
LOOK, fair Lucretia, see me while  
Accoutred thus in khaki!  
My amplitude which made you smile,  
The girth which often you'd revile,  
Were nothing more than stocky.

For shame, tart maiden, who essayed  
Such teasing taunts untender;  
To any open-minded maid  
Who sees my figure thus arrayed  
I'm little more than slender.

If only you had seen in me  
This martial form potential,  
Think you a bachelor I'd be,  
Or you a maid of forty-three,  
Unwed, unprovidential?

It may be you'll regret your lot  
When I've returned a hero;  
The chances that an alien host  
Can reach in me a vital spot  
Appear about at zero.

SEYMOUR BARNARD.



The primary cause of the War of 1812 was "the right of search" of American ships and the impressment of American seamen. Even American warships were so searched by the British and seamen alleged to be of English birth taken off. The United States decided to fight rather than to submit.

## Hearst Strafing England

Five years before Germany declared war the German navy began to toast "Der Tag," mean-  
ing the day that should see the wreck of Great Britain's power.

Five months before Germany declared war the Hearst newspapers launched in this country  
a very violent anti-British propaganda, in which England's power was represented in a sinister  
aspect.

This propaganda took the form of a series of cartoons on "American History Reversed."  
Each of them revived memories of America's struggle with England a century ago, and pictured  
the President and his associates as reversing the historic procedure and exhibiting a base and  
disloyal subservience to a grasping foreign enemy.

## So With the Hun

It Is All a Kultur Struggle With America—  
Germany Shall Save Europe—Every Man's  
Spare Suit Is Requisitioned

New York Tribune  
Foreign Press Bureau

THE "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten"  
no longer pretends to any illusions  
as to America's capacity for war, but  
it tries now to show that America is not  
fighting against Germany, but against all  
Europe, and that Germany is defending the  
cause of the European nations against  
America.

"The battle must be waged as a kultur-  
struggle against America," it says, "in de-  
fence of European kultur. The peoples of  
the European continent must be shown that  
all of us would sink into hopeless slavery,  
that we would become the slaves of Ameri-  
can money mammonism, unless Germany  
wins."

"America, especially the United States,  
is the creation of Europe. What would the  
United States be today if it did not have  
the twelve million Germans who had emi-  
grated there since 1820, and many millions  
of Slavs, Irishmen and Italians? They  
would stand on the same level to-day as  
Brazil. This has made America the country  
of unlimited possibilities, and if that con-  
tinues after the war that enemy of Europe  
will be placed in a position to destroy the  
independence of all Continental Europe."

"If we should be of the opinion that we  
cannot live economically without America  
then immediately after the war new streams  
of emigrants will cross the ocean, and very  
soon there will be 200 millions Americans  
and only 150 millions Mitteleuropeans.  
Then America will consume all her cotton,  
her copper, and continental Europe will  
sink in importance, if it will not be forced  
into a new war which the emigrants from  
Mitteleuropa will decide in America's fa-  
vor."

Then the pan-German paper suggests a  
way in which America is to be defeated:  
Germany is to obtain control of northern  
Africa and Asia; then she will not need  
any American raw materials, but will be  
able to find everything she needs in the  
Caucasus, Siberia, northern Africa and the  
eastern European countries; at the same  
time new fields will be opened for the  
stream of emigration from Mitteleuropa  
which will help spread German kultur and  
domination.

"By acting this way," the "Berliner Neu-  
este Nachrichten" concludes, "we will be  
able to obtain all our raw materials from  
Continental Europe and bordering parts of  
Asia and Africa, and we create the con-  
ditions favoring their development. These  
countries will then attract the streams of  
emigration from Europe, which will first  
be directed to poorly inhabited lands  
around the Black Sea and then to north-  
ern and central Africa. It is there that  
all the emigrants from Europe will seek  
their new homes, and in the African pos-  
sessions all will be welcome, Poles, as well  
as Rumanians, Croats, Czechs, Greeks,  
Turks, Bulgarians and Germans. There  
they will find their future which they will  
no longer seek in America."

"It is for us Germans to create that new  
field of new economic activity. By doing  
that we will strike a great blow at the  
United States. Only an economic offensive  
can overcome the worst danger, the Ameri-  
can danger, threatening all the European  
continent."

The new decrees of the German Imperial  
Clothing Office are among the most  
interesting documents of the war, The con-

fiscation of men's suits for the benefit of  
war workers, which has been talked about  
for some time, was put on a definite basis.  
There was a demand for 1,000,000 suits, and  
one of the decrees ordered every male Ger-  
man on or before August 15 to surrender  
one whole suit of clothes or turn in an  
inventory of his wardrobe, showing the im-  
possibility of giving up a suit, under pen-  
alty of imprisonment for one year or a  
fine of not more than \$2,500.

Another decree orders a general con-  
fiscation of window blinds, furniture covers  
and hangings of all sorts, in order that  
the material may be made into undercloth-  
ing. For the present, at any rate, existing  
stocks in private houses will be exempt.  
The confiscation will begin in public build-  
ings, and then in large factories and of-  
fices. It appears from the official explana-  
tions that the government is determined to  
force upon the public goods made of paper  
yarn, which at present are admittedly un-  
salable because of the high price. It is  
declared that production at low prices has  
now proved possible. In theory, the pub-  
lic can take cash in payment, but it is ad-  
mitted that the authorities have no inten-  
tion of paying the present market price—  
especially not for goods made of real cot-  
ton, or wool.

THE Socialist Deputies in the Austrian  
parliament are preparing to introduce  
a motion calling for the breaking up of  
the monarchy into a confederation of in-  
dependent states, says the "Arbeiter Zeitung,"  
of Vienna. The motion will say:

"The present condition of Austria cannot  
last. Democracy is a modern necessity. But  
democracy is impossible in a state whose  
national life is paralyzed by the struggles  
of eight separate peoples composing it, and  
where national representation, divided by  
racial interest, falls a prey to bureaucracy.  
Democracy will be possible in Austria only  
when the country is transformed into a  
confederation of free nations. In enemy  
countries Austria, as at present constituted,  
is regarded as an eternal impediment to  
the liberty of the peoples of Europe which  
must be destroyed. Austria should show  
that she is capable of reforming herself on  
a liberal basis. As a democratic confeder-  
ation of peoples she could conclude peace  
more easily."

ACCORDING to the reports in the  
Vienna newspapers, the electric street-  
cars are now practically the only means  
of transport through the streets of Vienna,  
and they not only have to carry the ordi-  
nary passenger traffic, but also have to  
serve as troop transport and do a consid-  
erable express business in coal, potatoes  
and vegetables. They serve, in addition, as  
funeral cars. In the last four months  
there have been 1,900 streetcar funerals  
in Vienna.

The operating company, in a report to  
the City Council, said that in order to  
maintain a fairly normal daytime service  
in the coming winter it would have to be-  
gin at once stopping the service at 9  
o'clock in the evening. The reason is that  
the number of cars now in service through-  
out the city is reduced to 780, and twenty  
have to be withdrawn from service each  
week for repairs. It is never possible to  
put them all back at work again, as repairs  
are very difficult.

## Food Values

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that the time for the schools  
to open is rapidly approaching the Labor  
League of New York City desires to bring  
to public attention at this time the neces-  
sity for providing school lunches at nomi-  
nal cost for the children in our public  
schools. We desire a universal establish-  
ment of school lunches in the interests of  
conserving future generations, so impor-  
tant to the welfare of our country. The  
educational advantages of school lunches  
have a most important value, for through  
school lunches the children are taught  
proper standards of eating and living,  
from the standpoint of economy and food  
conservation and from the standpoint of  
proper physical development.

The health and food standards learned by  
the children at school not only have a di-  
rect effect upon themselves, but also an  
important influence upon the home. This  
is the highest health insurance, since it means  
prevention of the ill effects of improper  
feeding or underfeeding and guarantees us  
a future race of physically well developed  
and well nourished men and women.

The vital importance of teaching proper  
food values for the purpose of improving  
the race has been very emphatically demon-  
strated by the large percentage of rejec-  
tions for physical unfitness by the military  
authorities. Now is the time to prepare  
for the future, and there is no better place  
than the school. Knowledge of food  
values and proper feeding is just as essen-  
tial a part of the course of study as the  
three "R's."

We therefore urge upon the Board of  
Education the immediate establishment of  
some system of school lunches so that  
every child may have the opportunity of  
enjoying this privilege, and ask every con-  
scientious citizen to do all in his or her  
power to bring about such a school lunch  
system to meet the needs of the future citi-  
zens of our country.

PETER J. BRADY,  
Secretary of the Labor League of New  
York City.  
New York, Aug. 29, 1918.

## What Mr. Shonts Didn't

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In view of the vital public interest  
in transportation matters affecting this city,  
it is most important that the public have  
the facts, but only the facts.

May I, therefore, request the courtesy of  
your columns to correct a serious misrep-  
resentation which found publication this  
morning, not in the columns of your paper  
but in one which, nevertheless, has a wide  
circulation.